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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/572,697

Applicant(s)

HEINEBRODT ET AL.

Examiner

ENAM AHMED

Art Unit

2112

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 October 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 7-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 7-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/CD)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Non – Final

This office action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on 10/28/09.

Response to Applicant's arguments

The Applicant's arguments have been fully considered, and are found persuasive only to the extent that new reference Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430) teaches a first data modification device located on the sender side (column 5, lines 11-14); and a second data modification device located on the receiver side, the first data modification device and the second data modification device each have the same transmission function effecting a modification of input data into output data and are connected to the data transmission path (see fig. 1, 11 – memory means) and (column 5, lines 11-18). Further, new reference Stadler (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,074) teaches a comparator located on the receiver side and connected to the data transmission path and the second data modification device. Further, new reference Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930) teaches comparator activates the enabling device when the output data of the first data modification device and the second modification device are identical (column 3, lines 54-65).

Response to Applicant's remarks

With respect to claim 7 on page 6, the applicant argues the Michels-Krohn reference does not teach a first data modification device located on the sender side and a second data modification device located on the receiver side, in which the first data modification device and the second data modification device each

have the same transmission function effecting a modification of input data into output data and are connected to the data transmission path.

The Examiner respectfully agrees with the statement, however points out new reference Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430) teaches a first data modification device located on the sender side (column 5, lines 11-14); and a second data modification device located on the receiver side, the first data modification device and the second data modification device each have the same transmission function effecting a modification of input data into output data and are connected to the data transmission path (see fig. 1, 11 – memory means) and (column 5, lines 11-18).

With respect to claim 7 on page 8, the applicant argues the Michels-Krohn reference does not teach wherein the comparator located on the receiver side and connected to the data transmission path and the second data modification device, in which the comparator activates the enabling device when the output data of the first data modification device and the second modification device are identical.

The Examiner respectfully agrees with the statement, however points out new reference Stadler (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,074) teaches a comparator located on the receiver side and connected to the data transmission path and the second data modification device. Further, new reference Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930) teaches comparator activates the enabling device when the output data of the first data modification device and the second modification device are identical (column 3, lines 54-65).

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7, 8, 17, 18 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Michaels-Krohn et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,700,020), Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430), Stadler (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,074), Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,729) in view of Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930).

With respect to claim 7, the Michaels-Krohn et al. reference teaches an enabling device (column 7, lines 6-12) and a device for checking a data integrity of data transmitted from a sender side to a receiver side of the data transmission path (column 7, lines 6-12). The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach a first data modification device located on the sender side; a second data modification device located on the receiver side, the first data modification device and the second data modification device each have the same transmission function effecting a modification of input data into output data and are connected to the data transmission path; a comparator located on the receiver side and connected to the data transmission path and the second data modification device; wherein: the comparator compares the output data supplied by the first data modification device and the second data modification device via the data transmission path; wherein the comparator activates the enabling device when the output data of the first data modification device and the second modification device are identical and wherein a transmission of the input data, generated on the sender side, to the first data modification device and a transmission of identical input data to the second data modification device via the data transmission path occur on the data transmission path. The Aulia et al. reference teaches a first data modification device located on the sender side (column 5, lines 1-14); a second data modification device located on the

receiver side, the first data modification device and the second data modification device each have the same transmission function effecting a modification of input data into output data and are connected to the data transmission path (see fig. 1, 11 – memory means) and (column 5, lines 11-18) and wherein a transmission of the input data, generated on the sender side, to the first data modification device and a transmission of identical input data to the second data modification device via the data transmission path occur on the data transmission path (column 5, lines 8-29). The Stadler reference teaches a comparator located on the receiver side and connected to the data transmission path and the second data modification device (column 2, lines 38-46). The Hirabayashi et al. reference teaches wherein: the comparator compares the output data supplied by the first data modification device and the second data modification device via the data transmission path (column 24, line 64 – column 25, line 10). The Jacquet et al. reference teaches wherein the comparator activates the enabling device when the output data of the first data modification device and the second modification device are identical (column 3, lines 54-65). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. with Aulia et al. to incorporate a first data modification device located on the sender side; a second data modification device located on the receiver side, the first data modification device and the second data modification device each have the same transmission function effecting a modification of input data into output data and are connected to the data transmission path and wherein a transmission of the input data, generated on the sender side, to the first data modification device and a transmission of identical input data to the second data modification device via the data transmission path occur on the data transmission path into the claimed invention. The motivation for a first data modification device located on the sender side; a second data modification device located on the receiver side, the first data modification device and the second data modification device each have the same transmission function effecting a modification of input data into output data and are connected to the data transmission path and wherein a transmission of the input data, generated on

the sender side, to the first data modification device and a transmission of identical input data to the second data modification device via the data transmission path occur on the data transmission path is for improved system performance. Thus, it would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Aulia et al. with Stadler to incorporate a comparator located on the receiver side and connected to the data transmission path and the second data modification device into the claimed invention. The motivation for a comparator located on the receiver side and connected to the data transmission path and the second data modification device is for improved system performance. Thus, it would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al., Aulia et al., Stadler with Hirabayashi et al. to incorporate wherein: the comparator compares the output data supplied by the first data modification device and the second data modification device via the data transmission path into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein: the comparator compares the output data supplied by the first data modification device and the second data modification device via the data transmission path is for improved system performance. Thus, it would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al., Aulia et al., Stadler, Hirabayashi et al. with Jacquet et al. to incorporate wherein the comparator activates the enabling device when the output data of the first data modification device and the second modification device are identical into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the comparator activates the enabling device when the output data of the first data modification device and the second modification device are identical is for improved system performance.

With respect to claim 8, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the input data are sent essentially simultaneously in a direction of the first and the second data modification devices. The Aulia et al. reference teaches wherein

the input data are sent essentially simultaneously in a direction of the first and the second data modification devices (column 5, lines 8-29). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Aulia et al. to incorporate wherein the input data are sent essentially simultaneously in a direction of the first and the second data modification devices into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the input data are sent essentially simultaneously in a direction of the first and the second data modification devices is for improved system performance.

With respect to claim 17, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and second data modification device accordingly. The Aulia et al. reference teaches wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and second data modification device accordingly (column 5, lines 8-29). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Aulia et al. to incorporate wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and second data modification device accordingly into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and second data modification device accordingly is for improved system performance.

With respect to claim 18, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data. The Aulia et al. reference teaches wherein the first data modification device and the second modification

device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data (column 4, line 50 – column 5, line 7). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Aulia et al. to incorporate wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data is for improved system performance.

With respect to claim 23, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement, wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and the second data modification device accordingly, and wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data. The Aulia et al. reference teaches wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement, wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and the second data modification device accordingly, and wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data (column 5, lines 8-29). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Aulia et al. to incorporate wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement, wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and the second data modification device accordingly, and wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching

input data into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement, wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and the second data modification device accordingly, and wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data is for improved system performance.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430), Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,729) in view of Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930).

With respect to claim 13, the Aulia et al. reference teaches modifying input data into first output data by a first data modification device having a transmission function (column 5, lines 1-14); supplying, via the data transmission path, the identical input data to a second data modification device having the same transmission function (see fig. 1, 11 – memory means) and (column 5, lines 11-18); and modifying the identical input data into second output data by the second data modification device (column 5, lines 11-18). The Aulia et al. reference does not teach supplying the first output data to a comparator via the data transmission path; supplying the second output data to the comparator and outputting by the comparator an activation signal when the first and the second output data are identical. The Hirabayashi et al. reference teaches supplying the first output data to a comparator via the data transmission path and supplying the second output data to the comparator (column 24, line 64 – column 25, line 10). The Jacquet et al. reference teaches outputting by the comparator an activation signal when the first and the second output data are identical (column 3, lines 54-65). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Aulia et al. and Hirabayashi et al. to incorporate supplying the first output data to a comparator via the data transmission path and supplying the second output data to the comparator into the claimed invention. The

motivation for supplying the first output data to a comparator via the data transmission path and supplying the second output data to the comparator is for improved system performance. Thus, it would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Aulia et al. and Hirabayashi et al. with Jacquet et al. to incorporate outputting by the comparator an activation signal when the first and the second output data are identical into the claimed invention. The motivation for outputting by the comparator an activation signal when the first and the second output data are identical is for improved system performance.

Claims 9-10 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Michaels-Krohn et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,700,020), Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430), Stadler (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,074), Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,729) in view of Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930) in view of Nakatsugawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,012).

With respect to claim 9, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the data transmission path includes at least one communication channel corresponding to a CAN (Controller Area Network) communication channel. The Nakatsugawa reference teaches wherein the data transmission path includes at least one communication channel corresponding to a CAN (Controller Area Network) communication channel (column 8, lines 8-14). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Nakatsugawa to incorporate wherein the data transmission path includes at least one communication channel corresponding to a CAN (Controller Area Network) communication channel into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the data transmission path includes at least one communication channel corresponding to a CAN (Controller Area Network) communication channel is for overall improved system performance.

With respect to claim 10, all of the limitations of claim 9 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the output data generated by the first data modification device and the input data supplied to the second data modification device are transmitted via a common communication channel of the data transmission path. The Aulia et al. reference teaches wherein the output data generated by the first data modification device and the input data supplied to the second data modification device are transmitted via a common communication channel of the data transmission path (column 5, lines 8-29). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Aulia et al. to incorporate wherein the output data generated by the first data modification device and the input data supplied to the second data modification device are transmitted via a common communication channel of the data transmission path into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the output data generated by the first data modification device and the input data supplied to the second data modification device are transmitted via a common communication channel of the data transmission path is for improved system performance.

With respect to claim 19, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the input data are sent essentially simultaneously in a direction of the first and the second data modification devices, wherein the data transmission path includes at least one communication channel corresponding to a CAN (Controller Area Network) communication channel, wherein the output data generated by the first data modification device and the input data supplied to the second data modification device are transmitted via a common communication channel of the data transmission path. The Nakatsugawa reference teaches wherein the input data are sent essentially simultaneously in a direction of the first and the second data modification devices, wherein the data transmission path includes at least one communication channel corresponding to a CAN (Controller

Area Network) communication channel, wherein the output data generated by the first data modification device and the input data supplied to the second data modification device are transmitted via a common communication channel of the data transmission path (column 8, lines 8-14). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Nakatsugawa to incorporate wherein the input data are sent essentially simultaneously in a direction of the first and the second data modification devices, wherein the data transmission path includes at least one communication channel corresponding to a CAN (Controller Area Network) communication channel, wherein the output data generated by the first data modification device and the input data supplied to the second data modification device are transmitted via a common communication channel of the data transmission path into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the input data are sent essentially simultaneously in a direction of the first and the second data modification devices, wherein the data transmission path includes at least one communication channel corresponding to a CAN (Controller Area Network) communication channel, wherein the output data generated by the first data modification device and the input data supplied to the second data modification device are transmitted via a common communication channel of the data transmission path is for improved system performance.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430), Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,729), Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930) in view of Nakatsugawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,012).

With respect to claims 14, all of the limitations of claim 13 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the data transmission path is in a motor vehicle. The Nakatsugawa reference teaches wherein the data transmission path is in a motor vehicle (column 13, line

66 – column 14, line 10). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Nakatsugawa to incorporate wherein the data transmission path is in a motor vehicle into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the data transmission path is in a motor vehicle is for improved system performance.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Michaels-Krohn et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,700,020), Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430), Stadler (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,074), Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,729), Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930) in view of Nakatsugawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,012).

With respect to claim 15, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the data transmission path is in a motor vehicle. The Nakatsugawa reference teaches wherein the data transmission path is in a motor vehicle (column 13, line 66 – column 14, line 10). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Nakatsugawa to incorporate wherein the data transmission path is in a motor vehicle into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the data transmission path is in a motor vehicle is for improved system performance.

Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Michaels-Krohn et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,700,020), Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430), Stadler (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,074), Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,729), Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930) in view of Brown (U.S. Patent No. 4,852,680).

With respect to claim 11, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator. The Brown reference teaches wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator (column 27, line 44 – column 28, line 2). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Brown to incorporate wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator is for improved system performance.

With respect to claim 12, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the actuator includes a brake. The Brown reference teaches wherein the actuator includes a brake (column 27, line 44 – column 28, line 2). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Brown to incorporate wherein the actuator includes a brake into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the actuator includes a brake is for improved system performance.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Michaels-Krohn et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,700,020), Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430), Stadler (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,074), Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,729), Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930) in view of Michmerhuizen et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0273878).

With respect to claim 16, all of the limitations of claim 7 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement. The Michmerhuizen et al. reference teaches wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement ([0015]). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Michmerhuizen et al. to incorporate wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement is for improved system performance.

Claims 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Michaels-Krohn et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,700,020), Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430), Stadler (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,074), Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,729), Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930), Nakatsugawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,012) in view of Brown (U.S. Patent No. 4,852,680).

With respect to claim 20, all of the limitations of claim 19 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake. The Brown reference teaches wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake (column 27, line 44 – column 28, line 2) and (column 27, line 44 – column 28, line 2). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Brown to incorporate wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the enabling

device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake is for improved system performance.

With respect to claim 21, all of the limitations of claim 19 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement, wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and the second data modification device accordingly, and wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data. The Aulia et al. reference teaches wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement, wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and the second data modification device accordingly, and wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data (column 5, lines 8-29). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Aulia et al. to incorporate wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement, wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and the second data modification device accordingly, and wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the data transmission path arrangement is a wireless connection path arrangement, wherein the input data is split into two similar but separate input data signals and transmitted to the first and the second data modification device accordingly, and wherein the first data modification device and the second modification device generate matching output data when they are supplied with matching input data is for improved system performance.

With respect to claim 22, all of the limitations of claim 21 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake. The Brown reference teaches wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake (column 27, line 44 – column 28, line 2) and (column 27, line 44 – column 28, line 2). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Brown to incorporate wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake is for improved system performance.

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Michaels-Krohn et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,700,020), Aulia et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,341,430), Stadler (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,074), Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,729), Jacquet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,930) in view of Brown (U.S. Patent No. 4,852,680).

With respect to claim 24, all of the limitations of claim 23 have been addressed. The Michaels-Krohn et al. reference does not teach wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake. The Brown reference teaches wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake (column 27, line 44 – column 28, line 2) and (column 27, line 44 – column 28, line 2). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the references Michaels-Krohn et al. and Brown to incorporate wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and

wherein the actuator includes a brake into the claimed invention. The motivation for wherein the enabling device enables an operation of an actuator, and wherein the actuator includes a brake is for improved system performance.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Enam Ahmed whose telephone number is 571-270-1729. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Scott Baderman, can be reached on 571-272-3644.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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